

on the first one. There are sections on roentgen methods of examination of the lungs, mediastinum, diaphragm and pleura. Then sections on diseases of the bony thorax and soft tissues of the chest wall, soft tissues of the neck, heart and great vessels, and pericardium. The introductory material remains sound and the suggestions for methods of interpreting roentgenograms are useful.

It appears to this reviewer that the importance of stereoscopy and lateral projection might be stressed a little more firmly. Thorough roentgen examination is a standard procedure in studying the gastrointestinal or urinary tracts, and should be a standard procedure in studying the chests of symptomatic persons. For this reason, lateral or oblique illustrations should accompany more of the anterior roentgenograms used to illustrate many of the diseases discussed in the text.

The author still apparently believes that bronchitis may be diagnosed by an anterior chest roentgenogram. The illustration and legend for this entity remains as in the first edition.

The illustration appearing on page 519 labelled "myocardial calcification" is identical with that appearing on page 478 of the earlier edition and is still labelled incorrectly (the entity shown is dense calcification of the mitral annulus).

Of more importance is the legend for figure 100 appearing on page 159. This reads "anthrocosis" when we suspect that the author means "anthrocosilicosis," since anthrocosis alone does not produce dense pulmonary nodular shadows of the type illustrated.

The volume is well printed and well bound. The index is adequate. It should be of value to students and general physicians.

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**MODERN TREATMENT YEARBOOK—1956**—A Yearbook of Diagnosis and Treatment for the General Practitioner—Sir Cecil Wakeley, Bt., K.B.E., C.B., LL.D., M.Ch., D.Sc. F.R.C.S., F.R.S.E., F.R.S.A., F.A.C.S., F.R.A.C.S., Fellow of King's College, London, Editor. The Medical Press, London, Distributed in U.S.A. by Williams and Wilkins Company 1956. 344 pages, \$6.00.

Each yearly summary of medical activities has its own format. This one is composed of a group of monographs on treatment by various English authorities. The 1956 volume, twenty-second year of the series, contains 37 articles. They vary rather widely in form and quality. On the whole, they make interesting reading, but they fail to give the reader the quantity of recent medical and surgical research to which the American reader has become accustomed.

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**LOS ANGELES COUNTY HOSPITAL HOUSE STAFF MANUAL—7th Edition**—F. William Wagner, Jr., M.D., Editor; The Cunningham Press, Alhambra, California. 728 pages.

If one can imagine oneself as an intern, confronted suddenly with the complexities of a 3,411-bed hospital and the necessity of treating serious disease by the more-or-less remembered teachings of medical school, one can immediately visualize the principal usefulness of this manual. The 7th edition of the House Staff Manual represents the co-operative efforts of the combined attending and resident house staff of the Los Angeles County Hospital to provide the intern and resident within the hospital with specific advices relative to the operation of the hospital itself: To the diagnosis and treatment of various major categories of disease, (e. g. infectious disease, body fluid and electrolyte disorders, respiratory disease); and to the fundamental procedures of particular services (e. g. anesthesia, orthopedics, laboratory).

The manual is well printed and clearly written and will admirably serve its purpose as described. Certain specific merits and faults might be mentioned. The Spanish vocabulary is an unique feature; there is an excellent table showing the electrolyte content of various parenteral solutions; and revision of most sections has been brought up to the minute of printing. Other sections are less modern, tetracycline is not mentioned as an antibiotic. A section equilibrating the common name of substances with the poisons they contain, should be most useful, but the conversion table for milliequivalents per liter and milligrams per cent appears both on page 87 and page 628.

Lastly, it is painful to see, in a teaching manual, the word "pathology" used for "pathological process" and the name Burrow's, he of the solution, written with an additional "r."

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**A COURSE IN PRACTICAL THERAPEUTICS—3rd Edition**—Martin Emil Rehfuss, M.D., F.A.C.P., LL.D. (Hon.) Professor of Clinical Medicine, Emeritus and Director of the Division of Therapeutics in the Dept. of Medicine, The Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; Alison Howe Price, A.B., M.D., Associate Professor of Medicine, the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; Williams and Wilkins Company, Baltimore, 1956. 972 pages, \$15.00.

The third edition in eight years of this large and practical manual of treatment brings it up to date with fairly extensive revision of the sections dealing with the treatment of specific disorders and those concerned with specific drugs. In these fields there have been tremendous changes and the editors have done their best to keep abreast of them.

On the other hand, general therapeutic principles have not changed and there has been little alteration of this section, which is well presented.

As we have before, (76, 5, 366 (May) 1952) we recommend this volume to internists, to general practitioners and, particularly, to medical students.

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**MANAGEMENT OF PAIN IN CANCER**—Edited by M. J. Schiffrin, Ph.D., Assistant Professor, Division of Anesthesiology, University of Illinois College of Medicine, The Year Book Publishers, Inc., Chicago, 1956. 245 pages, \$4.50.

This book is an admirable review of an important aspect of the management of many patients with incurable cancer. It should be of real value to any physician who undertakes the care even of an occasional patient with advanced cancer and who wants to achieve the best possible control of pain by methods both old and modern. The book is somewhat wider in scope than the title alone would indicate; there are discussions of the use of steroid hormones and chemotherapeutic agents and their palliative indications, of surgical measures for lesions in the respiratory, intestinal and urinary tracts which are of value in the general management of advanced cancer. Specific problems in the relief of pain are considered under the headings of "Systemic Analgetics," "Nerve Blocks" and "Neurosurgical Aspects" and there is a valuable discussion on the psychological aspects of pain.

The volume is not as bulky as its 245 pages would indicate as the pages measure approximately 7 x 4½ inches thus producing a volume of almost pocket-book size. Its format makes for easy reading. There is an adequate index.

The chief deficiency is in the lack of illustrations or diagrams except in the chapter devoted to nerve blocks. Several of the authors condone a common and annoying semantic abuse in medical literature, the use of the word "malignancy" for malignant neoplasm or, even a more succinct generic designation, cancer.